ALCOHOLISM.

Its Causation and Its Arrest.

him looks on him with wonder.

It is the problem presented by the fall and rise of this man that is to form the subject of our discussion.

our discussion.

The chemical substance which we call alcohol and which is a nquid obtained by the fermentation of grape sugar found in various products, is no recent discovery. Back as tar as history goes, we nud men seeking our agencies which tend to increase a sense of organic well-being, to lift them above the acnes and pains to which all flesh is neir. Alcohol was known to the ancient Egyptian, Hindoo and Babylonian. Indeed, so widespread has been its use that a recent writer calls the desire for alcohol an inborn natural instinct, like fove or fear. Hence alcoholism, that is, the state of posisoning to the nervous system which results from the use of alcoholism, that is, the state of posisoning to the nervous system which results from the use of alcoholism, that is, the state of posisoning to the nervous system which results from the use of alcoholism, that is, the state of posisoning to the nervous system which results from the use of alcoholism, that is, the state of posisoning to the nervous system which results from the use of alcoholism, that is, the state of posisoning to the nervous system which results from the use of alcoholism, that is, the state of posisoning to the nervous system which results from the use of alcoholism.

What are we to say of the disturbances in the hit there makes a worthy de that there makes a worthy de this turbances in the hit tree makes a worthy de that there makes a worthy de that there makes a worthy de the threat makes of the crespect, a loreboding of the dements of the system of the drunkard's nome recity, alcoholism is the unable mass of suffering and moral. Insaving the treatment of this saying not only him are dependent on him.

What rew to kape of the disturbances in the hit there makes a worthy de that there makes a worthy de that there makes a worthy de that there makes a worthy de the threatment of the say of the drunkard's nome recity, alcoholism is the unable mass of suffering and moral. Insaving the treatment of this say of the drunkard's nome recity, alcoh any influence that minimishes to receive power of this system has specially grave relations to the welfare of the individual and of society. Hence the question has recently been raised—is alcohol a food or a poison."

one case at least, the uniavorable influence idid not cease with the discontinuance of the laicohol. It was proved that even a very moderate dose of sicohol exerts its effects for more than twenty-four hours.

Even these physiologists who maintain that alcohol has food qualities, are agreed that it is a very expensive food, and that the same quantity of nutrition can'be obtained in much safer and less costly ways.

But, Indeed, the question is largely academic, for men do not take alcohol for the sake of its power to build up tissue, but for the sake of its effects on the emotional tone of the mind. Alcoholic drinks are seldom taken for their taste alone. Alcohol is at once a kind of pseudo-stimulant and a depressant. Hence some men, when in a merry mood, drink in order to check their shyness and other worries and thus raise their sense of happiness to a higher pitch; but the majority drink because of the narcottzing influences of the drug. The troubled business man, the woman left alone to face the petty details of domestic drudgery, the overdriven professional man, the individual on whom some terrible calamity has lallen and who can see no way of escape from ruin—all these betake themselves to drink in order to drown their sorrows, to lose their personality for a brief period in oblivion.

their sorrows, to lose their personality for a brief period in oblivion.
Alcohol is taken at first as a means of re-lief. The reason why this happens is that, in common with other agencies, such as mor-phia, cocaine, and other kindred drugs, it can banish fear, worry, care; it can create a world peopled with the iliusions of happiness. But at what a dread penalty! For alcohol awak ens a morbid appetite, a pathological desire. After a time this desire becomes dominant, the forces of the will go down before it, and the drinker is then the victim of a disease.

WHY SCIENCE CONDEMNS ALCOHOL.

From all sides, a chorus of scientific voices joins in condemning the use of alcohol beyond those minimal doses which are theoretically allowable but to which tew people have the power so limit themselves, and off your terms of the bacteriologist assures us that alcohol paralyzes the protecting powers of the blood, which act as a sort of sanitary guard, removing dead matter and destroying the microorganisms that produce disease. The pathologist, or student of the morbid states of the body, proves that it is a great factor in the degeneration of muscles, nerves, and other cells; that it interferes with immunity against specific lutections diseases; that From all sides, a chorus of scientific voices nity against specific jufectious diseases; that it predisposes to the production of both acute and chronic pulmonary tuberculosis and

The neurologist warns against it on the ground that it poisons the brain and the nervous system, and, when long continued, leads to paralysis, neuritis, and other disturbances. The physiciant has a continued the system of the continued of the c The physiologist has proved that all skillful and accurate motions of the hand or of other highly trained muscles become awkward and unreliable and slow after even small doses of alcohol. The psychiatrist charges alcohol with being directly responsible for about twenty per cent of, insanity in men, and, directly or indirectly, a factor in producing about forty per cent of all insanities; that it creates distinct types of mental disease peculiar to itself, such as alcoholic paranoia, alcoholic epilepsy, alcoholic hallucinatory insanity,

A CRIME PRODUCER.

The embryologist asserts that alcohol poisons the reproductive glands and injures the embryo, thus lainting with mental dicturbance germs that were previously healthy, and producing mentally and physically crippied descendants in spite of good snesstors. The criminologist adds his somber judgment that alcohol is responsible for about sixty per cent of crimes of violence, fifty per cent of crimes of violence, fifty per cent of crimes of lust, and that the suicide rate increases in proportion to the increase in crimes of lust, and that the saleres in its creases in proportion to the increase in its It is clear, then, that alcoholism presents a

problem which is too complex for any one mode of treatment. It demands the united resources of the physician, the phychologist the teacher, the legislator

By Samuel McComb, D. D.

Editor's Note.—Foday there is hope for the drunkard. A direct way has been found to revive his will power, feeshabins his self-respect and his neatth, and restore him to the tasks of daily are. Here is a statement of the latest fludings of seitence as system, it is the tasks of daily are. Here is a statement of the latest fludings of seitence as system, it is the tasks of daily are. Here is a statement of the latest fludings of seitence as system, it is the testing exposition of the methods used by the Emmanuel Church movement of the latest fludings of seitence as a system, it is importance cannot be suited by the Emmanuel Church movement of the suited by the Sandal and suited b

weakened. In the latter stages, various deiusions may seize the brain.

So much for the alcoholic himself. But
what are we to say of the moral and physical
disturbances in the home? His presence
there makes a worthy development of family
life impossible. Anxiety, a sense of humiliation, a lack of the consciousness of soifrespect, a foreboding of the future—such are
the tlements of the psychological atmosphere
of the drunkard's nome. Directly or indirectly, alcoholism is the cause of an incalculable mass of suffering, physical, mental,
and moral. Insaving the alcoholic, then, we
are saving not only nimself but those who
are dependent on him.

FOOD OR POISON?

Food of Poison?

Food or Poison?

Food of Poison?

Food of Poison?

Food of Poison?

Food of Poison?

On this point, the physiological chemists are divided into two schools—the one school instaving on the fact that, when not taken to instaving on the fact that, when not taken to instaving on the fact that, when not taken to instaving on the fact that, when not taken to instaving on the fact that, when not taken to instaving on the fact that, when not taken to instaving on the fact that, when not taken to instaving on the fact that, when not take the cases are the fact that, when not take the color of the state of the south to the sale, in whatever mener were more than the same and the same and

Physical. Medical experts recommend electricity to stimulate the nerves, baths to stimulate the system and facilitate the elimination of the poison from it. Physical exercises, too, are valuable, such as golf, waking, gymnastics of various kinds. Above all, the putient should be taught to avoid fatigue, for fatigue induces the desire for drink. Then, too, in order to heighten the tonicity of the nervous system, tonics, such as from and strychnine, may be necessary. In general, a regular life in obedience, to physiological and hygienic law is a necessity. In various asylums throughout the country, such as that at Foxboro in Massachusetts, these measures have been adopted, and not without a measure of success. out a measure of success.

Psychical. Whatsoever morbid conditions

the excessive use of alcohol may set up in the body, we must never lose sight of the fact that success in its treatment is impossible without a change in character. It is obvious, without a change in character. It is obvious, then, that only when psychical remedies are applied have we the right to look, as a rule, for an arrest of the habit. At Emmanue: Church these psychical remedies are used in conjunction with the physical agencies. What, then, are these psychical remedies? First, explanation and encouragament. If there is one thing that the drunkard needs there exercite the research of the control of the contr there is one thing that the drunkard needs above everything else, it is sympathy and reassurance. His nervous condition makes him easily depressed. He has fallen very often before in spite of good resolutions. His relatives and friends look at himaskance, He has lost his self-respect. The first duty, then, of the successful teacher is to re-establish the drunkard's self-respect, to show him how others have overcome the same misery and are today held in honor and are leading useful lives. The psychical aspects of the trouble are then explained, the energies of the will are evoked, and hope is once more born within the victim's soni.

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION.

Seeondly, suggestion, either in a hypnotic or in a waking state, is applied. That this method has won distinct successes can no longer be questioned. Dr. Charles Lloyd Tuckey writes: "I have treated, during the past twelve years, two hundred cases of chronic alcoholism and have found that bypnotic suggestion has proved completely curative in about a third of these." Dr. J. Milue Bramwell states that out of seventy-six cases of chronic alcoholism and dipsosix cases of chronic alcoholism and dipso-mania treated by him, sixty-four were either cured or improved. Dr. Barls Sidis of Boston has also beed singularly successful in the application of this method—one of his most striking cures being that of a man who had nherited a tendency to alcoholism from both is father's and his mother's side, and had Or. Sidis did not entertain much hope of restoration. Liebeault has stated that he thows cases of chronic alcoholism which he reated and cured over twenty years ago and which have ramained cured. One of my-medical colleagues, Dr. I. H. Coriat, has also treated successfully, by hypnotic suggestion, several very bad cases.

HOW THE PATIENT HELPS HIMSELF. the clergyman, the teacher, the legislator, and the sanitary reformer.

Let us here distinguish between alcoholism, chronic alcoholism, and dipsomania.

Acute alcoholism is simply drunkenness, a temporary poisoning of the brain. Chronic alcoholism is continuous poisoning of the brain, and is contracted by the man who constantly drinks or who from time to time gives way to excess for the sake of its pleasure confunded with chronic alcoholism, is, according to the best students of the subject, to be distinguished from i.. Many experts believe that dipsomania is the of the physical forth mind the can abstain if he will, that henceforth drink will cease to be a temptation, or I will now briefly describe our method of

Are You a Lard Eater?

Half the time when a person feels blue and out of sorts you may take it for granted that he is a victim of the "lard habit." Lard-cooked food and good stomachs are never friends for long. Lard food is not healthful food and no ordinary stomach can thoroughly digest it.

Lard comes from the pig-sty; Cottolene from the cotton fields of the Sunny South. Lard is greasy, indigestible, and sometimes absolutely harmful; Cottolene makes food digestible, nutritious, delicious. Cottolene is the perfect shortening and frying medium. It is pure and healthful. It contains not an ounce of hog-fat.

Cottolene is today in use by thousands of housewives who would no more think of going back to lard than they would of reverting to tallow dips for lighting their homes.

Cottolene is one of the products which pure food advocates always endorse.

COTTOLENE is Guaranteed Your grocer is hereby authorized to refund your money in case you are not pleased, after having given Cottolene a fair test.

Never Sold in Bulk Cottolene is packed in pails with an airtight top to keep it clean, fresh and wholesome, and prevent it from catching dust and absorbing disagreeable odors,

Cook Book Free For a 2c stamp to pay postage, we will mail you our new "PURE FOOD COOK BOOK" edited and compiled by Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, the famous Food Expert, and containing nearly 300 valuable recipes.

Made only by THE N. K FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago

"Nature's Gift from the Sunny South"

And the property of the control of t

My first interview with him was on October 0, 1907, and from then until July 81, 1908, he was a total abstainer. He became a member 10, 1907, and from then until July 31, 1908, he was a total abstatner. He became a member of a Catholic temperance club, and, in spite of occasional want of employment and profound discouragement, he remained true to his principles till the date named, when he had a relapse. This fail was caused by the severity of his struggle for a living. During the summer months he was engaged in pedding fruit, vegetables, etc., but the horse which assisted him in his daily rounds was very ancient so ancient indeed that passers by felt it their duty to make humorous alusions to both the horse and its owner; but, as in the story of the boys and the irogs, what was fun to the lookers-on was snything but un to John Brown, and so he fell back on his favorite stimulant for about five days. Our social-ervice department then fitted him out with a new horse, treatment was resumed, and he started in again with new hope. From that time to the present he has remained absolutely sober. He is repaying the money spent for the horse, his wife and children are well clothed and happy, and peace reigns within the home. In all, he has been treated thirty-seven times, and there is every ground for hoping that his cure may be permanent.

The next case is that of a woman, whom we will call Mary Robinson. She is a cook, and there seems to be something in her employ-

will call Mary Robinson. She is a cook, and there seems to be something in her employment which especially induces to overludul-gence in spirituous drinks. Mary Robinson gence in spirituous dribes. Mary Kobilson has been a dribker ever since she can remember, though she will not admit that she had ever been exactly drops till November, 1907, when the liquor got the better of her and she was unable to control her craving. From that date her habit was to dribk the arky a day, and of course deep intoxication, disgrare, and dismissal from employment were the consequences.

She came td us on March 31, 1908, and was treated by non-hypdotic suggestion up to June 25. She was encouraged to pray against her besetting vice and was also taught the art of auto-augustion. Up till this time she had worked in, a house where she had free access to brandy, which was used for cooking perposes, and yet she was able to remain a total abstainer. On June 25 she left for another position at the seaside, but kept in touch with us by means of correspondence. On September 14 she returned to Boston, wheee she has obtained a good position. She still remains a total abstainer and is now trying to save another woman from alcoholism.

trying to save another woman from alcoholism.

More than a year ago a young man of twenty-four, who may take the name of Tom Jones, came to me for help against the alcoholic vice. Tom Jones is as find a specimen of physical manhood as I have ever beheld, broad-shouldered, muscular, well developed, six feet two in height. For about four yetrs he had drunk enormons quantities of liquor. His average daily allowance was twenty glasses of ale and wine, but sometimes he indulged to the extent of forty glasses of these drinks in a day. He had periodic drinking bouts, which lasted for seven or eight days at a time. As he saw ruin staring him in the face, he wisely decided to quit.

that, should tempation arise, it will be slight and his will power will be greater than it. I tell him that; his reason and conscient condemn his habit and that, thereforb, his will must rouse itself in order to carry out the commands of his higher nature.

Should the patient be exposed to exception altemptation, I suggest that he will associate the thought of drinking alcohol with a sense of nauses, that spirit, will make him womit. If the patient complains of feelings of depression, especially in the morning, I suggest to him that he will have no more desire to drink in the morning, because he will the feel strong and not depressed. I am in the habit of causing the patient to turn my suggestion into an auto-suggestion; that is, when I say; 'You will drink no more alcohol.' I will drink no more

for a home, or for an investment it will be worth your while to invest in Abbeville real estate. It will not wear out, or burn up; the market may sometimes be dull but the value is there and will surely increase. Nothing else is as safe or solid or good. We have listed with us for sale some very valuable city property—lots and dwellings

and see Bachache fly and all your best feelings return. "After long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, day."

Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Young spent the day with their nephew Mr. J. A. Crawford yester day. most incredible quantity of a quart of white ky a day, and of course deep intoxication, disgrare, and dismissal from employment one \$1.00 bottle wholly cured me, writes J. R. Blakenship, of Belk, Tenn. Only50c at Speed's drug store.

English Spavin Liniment removes Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle, A wonderful Blemish Curs. Sold by P. B. Speed, druggist.

Try a can of McDougall's fresh roasted coffee at F. B. Jones. 25c Store. the can.

Up Before the Bar. N. H. Brown, an attorney of Pitts-field, Vt., writes: "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medi-cine we wouldn't be without them." For Chills, Constipation, Biliousness or Sick Headache they work wonders. 25c. at Speed's drug store.

WEST END.

Personal Paragraphs and News Items Contributed by Miss Lily Templeton.

sale some very valuable city property—lots and dwellings close in which we can sell at a bərgain, on long easy terms to suit the purchaser. Let us serve you. Abbeville, Insurance and Trust Co.

Swept Over Magara.

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing ripples and faster current—Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see Bachache fly and all your best feelings return. A common to salurday. A firer long suffering the fire of the sum of money.

A good number of bales of cotton were sold here Friday and Saturday, bringing a nice sum of money.

Mr. A. J. Davis, has opened his office at McCormick and will be glad to see you elther in real estate or lumber tusiness.

Jim Duc thinks he had the 'drop" on the boys at Believue. She has left: and they are drawing the beli cord over basisms, and now he sits in supreme delight, over their ill late, but all these come about in life.

Pretty little Miss Bettle Moarah of Bellevue and handsome Master David Bradey of About all these come about in life.

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Mr. Josh Bradley, che of the hubstandia, and also one of Long Cane Church at the meeting of Presbytery at W

People past middle life usually have some reopie past middle inclusions, and the visiting or bladder disorder that saps the vistality, which is raturally lower in old age. Foley's Kidney Remedy corrects urinary troubles, stimulates the kidneys, and restores strength and vigor. It curs uricacid troubles by strengthening the kidneys so they will strain out the uric acid that settles in the muscles and ioints causing themma. in the muscles and joints causing theum tism. C. A. Minford & Co.

First lot of Zach McGee's "Dark Corner" sold out. Second lot just arrived. Read it by all means. Only one dollar, at Specd's Data

We often wonder how any person can be persuaded into taking anything but Forey's Honey and Tar for cough-, co'ds and ung trouble. Do not be feeled into accepting 'own make' or other substitutes. The genutine contains ho harmful drugs and it in a yellow package. C. A. Mifford & Co.

You can always get what you want

Rounds About the City and Along Route No. 3.

Easter morn dawned beautiful and bright

Easter morn dawned beautiful and bright with a coolerisp breez; that made fire feel or mioriable, and looked in the early morning as if overcoats would be more in evidence than Spring actire. A few white vests and straw hats were seen and quite a number of about our ammoniated fertilizers. straw hats were seen and quite a number of preity spring hats.

The sun arose in aplendor flooding the Easter sky with crimson and gold and shedding his warm rays over-the earth to gladden a insture, as well as the heart of man who seemed to rejoice in praise to Him who died, but is now risen and lives to die no more; then what could be more appropriate than to adorn and beautify His holv temple with the first and most beautiful flowers of Spring, while our heart should rejoice and go out in deepest gratitude that we have a living Savor who now stiteth at the right hand of the Father to make intercestion for us.

Appropriate Easter is rices were held in the M. E. Conret which was as usual beautifully deco ated, while the choir rendered most superbly choice selections appropriate to the occasion.

o the occasion.
The church was filled to overflowing both morning and even ug.
The pastor Rev. Henry Stokes delivered a most beautiful and impressive sermon upor the resurrection.

Too n uch praise cannot be given Miss Lenore Neville Long the sweet "Soprano soloist" of Due West, who kindly joined the choir, and her sweet bird like voice charm d

ne unusually large cougrigation who ilsten-ed most attentively.

The regular choir members were at their best and Professor Hugue et by his masterly best and Profesor Hugue et by his mosterly touch rendered in a most charming manner every selection.

The Episcopal charch was prettily decorated and appropriate services held. We were on the sick list and could not visit the churches but hope some one will give us the Easter services at old Trially.

Thus closes another glorious Easter in Abbeville, and let us remember the earnest and impressive sermons and think how much these two lines of the past mean to us.

"The Lord is risen indeed! He lives to die no more."

He lives to die no more."

Widding bells wilt ring their sweet at chimes this evening (Wednesday) for one of Abbevilles pretiert and brightest young lides. Mass Mary Miller, who will used Dr. Jack Press by this evening, in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city. Immediately after the ceremony an elegant reception will be given at the home of the bride.

The bride elect is one Abbevlile's fairest and most popular young ladies.

The groom is a young man of sterling worth and is to be congratulated upon his good fortune in winning the heart and hand of such a charming and accomplished young lady. Hots of friends extend kindest congratu-lations and best wishes in advance.

Mr. Preston Speed came home from Car-olina College to spend Easter with his home

Contributed by Miss Lily Templeton.

Mrs. J. T. Lindsay of Washington, Ga., is in the city spending a while with her sister Mrs. G. E. Calvert.

Mr. J. A. Hill. spent Monday in Eiberton.

Miss Emily Prentiss is in Charleston to be one of the attendant at the marriage of her covern Miss Kate Leiding to Dr. J. A. Green of Charleston.

Miss Louise Brown came home from Cortiumbia Friday and stayed with her home people until Toesday.

Miss Addie Philips spent Friday and Saturday in Greenwood the guest of irlends.

Miss Saille Sue Ramey spent Sunday in the city with Miss Saille Cason.

Mr. Sam Hill of Charleston spent Sunday in the city with Miss Saille Cason.

Mrs. E. B Cathonn of Atlanta spent aever and days in the city last week the guest of Mrs. J. Norwood.

Mrs. L. W. White and Mrs. Geo. White. Jr. are at home again after a pleasant stay with relatives in Newberry.

Mr. Robert Fetzer of Concord, N. C. apent Sunday in the city with friends. Mr. Fetzer was graduated from Davidson in 1906 and is now assistant at Clemson College

Mrs. W. D. Vincent of Davidson College has been in the city spending a few days with Miss Bessle Lee Cheatham spent the Easter holidays with her home people here. She returned to Columbia Toesday.

Mrs. J. J. Link was in the city last Monday in the city with friends. Mr. Fetzer was graduated from Davidson College has been in the city spending a few days with Miss Bessle Lee Cheatham spent the Easter holidays with her home people here. She returned to Columbia Toesday.

We will either cure you of constipation or pay for all the medicine used during the trial. You pay us nothing if we isil. That's a mighty brond statement, and we mean every wore of it. We will back it up with our own personal reputation, too. Could anything be more isil or secure for you.

The most scientific, common sense treatment is Rexall Orderlies. Their active principle is a very recent scientific discovery that ment is Rexail Orderlies. Their active principle is a very recent scientific discovery that is adorless, coloriess and tast less; very pronounced, gentle and pleasant in its action, and particularly agreeable in every way. This ingredient does not cause any diarrhoes, mausea, flatuience or griping. Rexail Orderlies are as pleasant to take as candy and are particularly good for children and delicate persons.

persons.

If you suffer from chronic or habitual constipation, or the associate or dependent chronic aliments, we urge you to try Rexail Orderlies at our risk Remember, you can getthem at our stores, Two sizes, 255, and 10c. C. A. Miltord & Co.

Save Doctors' Bills

by having at hand when the emergency

So Pure, Strong and Penetrating, that it stops almost immediately all inflammation, congestion, aches and pains of the Nerves, Bones, Cords and Muscles.

For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Dack, Stiff Joints, and Muscles, Sore Throat, Colds, Strains, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Colic, Cramps, Indices tion, Toothache, and all Nerve, Bone and Muscle Aches and Pains. The genuine has Noah's Ark on every package. 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00 by all dealers in medicine everywhere. Sample by mailfree. NOAH REMEDY CO., RICHMOND, VA., & BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. Sold and guaranteed by C. A. Mi

peed's Drug Store

If it is "McMurray made," It is guaranteed to please or we refund your money.

| The cough of the cough

What "M" Sees and Hears on His To the Farmers!

We want to talk to you a little now

The acid and meal season is about over. Those who use acid and meal haul it home early in the season so that they can mix it. The season for ammoniated goods commence later, and, in fact, is about starting now. There is not much difference in acids; one acid is about as good as another. It is all made of phosphate rock, bone phosphate lime), crushed and treated with sulphuric acid. That is how you get your acid phosphate and one fertilizer company turns out about as good quality of this goods as another. The difference in fertilizer is in ammoniated goods. Ammoniated goods are made by taking this same acid phosphate and mixing it with ammoniates, blood tankage, nitrate of soda, cotton seed meal, sulphate of ammonia, garbage. Now, some of these ammoniates do their work and exhaust more quickly than others and so by properly mixing and manipulating our ammoniates, we have gotten a fertilizer that will nourish the plant from the time it sprouts, all during the growing season, during the laying-by season and up to the time the plant is matured and ready to be gathered. Take for instance nitrate of soda. It acts quickly and exhausts. Cotton seed meal will come in next; it will dissolve and assimulate with the soil and become a plant food. It all has to dissolve and assimulate with the soil before it becomes a plant food, just as when you plant a grain of corn it has to germinate before it comes up. Tankage come in next and then blood, which lasts until the crop is matured and ready to be gathered. So, by taking the different kinds of ammoniates in the proper proportion, one coming in as one exhausts, we have a fertilizer that will feed and nourish the plant from the time it sprouts until it, is ready to be gathered. That is a complete fertilizer and unless it does that it is not a complete fertilizer. It does not matter where you get it, it is not a complete fertilizer unless it feeds and nourishes the plant from the time it sprouts until the crop is ready to be gathered. These ammoniates are very expensive; that is why ammoniated goods costs more than acids. Take sulphate of ammonia; it costs \$64 per ton laid down at the factory. We have bought quite a lot of this and are using it in fertilizers that we sell for less than \$30 per ton, just because we want to make the right kind of goods; goods that will make the crop grow and keep growing and will make a man take a pride in his crop. Our ammoniated goods used on lands that are prepared and cultivated, as the farmers in this section usually prepare and cultivate their lands, will get all out of the land there is in it and a farmer should not be satisfied with making the land do less than that. The trouble about using a cheap fertilizer is just this: by the time you find out it is no account you have lost a crop and you have lost a year's work and the only thing you can do is to wait until next year and try again and fertilize

Every sample of our goods that has been analyzed at Clemson College ran way above our analysis which shows that we are making the right kind of goods. There is absolutely no adulteration in the fertilizers we are making. They are made of bone phosphate of lime ammoniates and nothing else. There is nothing better made. Our goods will feed and nourish the plant from the time it sprouts until it is ready to be gathered and that is the kind of goods your land needs; that is the kind of goods your land must have to make first class crops. If you want goods of this sort, we have them and they are for sale. They are home made and they are made right; they are. dry and well pulverized and we want you to try them. See our

Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company.

D. S. VANLIVER,

Manager.

J. R. VANDIVER,

President.